

**REMARKS**

This Amendment is presented in response to the Office Action of January 26, 2006. Reconsideration is respectfully solicited.

New Claim 25 is based on canceled Claim 1, and new independent Claim 37 is based on canceled Claim 13. Dependent Claims are based on prior dependent claims. Claims 26-31 are based on canceled claims 5-10. Claim 32 is based on page 18, last four lines, and the second paragraph of page 18 of the specification. Claims 26-31 are based on canceled Claims 5-10. Claims 32 and 33 are based on canceled Claim 18. Claims 35 and 36 are based on canceled Claims 3 and 4. Claim 37 is based on canceled Claim 11. Claims 38-50 parallel canceled claims 26-36.

Applicants note that the Examiner has withdrawn non-elected claims. Applicants hereby cancel the non-elected claims, but reserve the right to file one or more divisional application(s) thereon.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections of claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112. It is believed that the rejections are moot in view of cancellation of Claims 11, 13, and 16.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections of the Claims over Langlands, U.S. Patent No. 4,234,533. Langlands does not describe an impact resistant insulated glass unit. Applicants claims define the unit:

“wherein an insulated glass unit comprises  
two sheets one of which is glass;  
a space between said two sheets;

a spacer, which separates and supports said at least two sheets or,  
and forms said space between said two sheets, which space is defined by  
inner surfaces of said two sheets.”

This is an art-recognized definition for an insulated glass unit. Langlands does not describe an insulated glass unit. Accordingly, Langlands does not act as a unitary reference providing a written description of each and every element of the rejected claims to sustain a rejection for anticipation. Rather, Langlands relates to a method of bonding spaced sheets by molding resin therebetween to form a bonded laminate. Please see TITLE and ABSTRACT. The structure is a laminate, not an insulated glass unit. Also, please see claim 1 at column 7, lines 10-15, which recites “expelling air from the intersheet space ... so as to cause the liquid to fill the intersheet space, and solidifying the liquid to form a bonded laminate.” Applicants do not recite bonding the two sheets of the unit, one to the other.

Applicants note the Examiner’s Statements in paragraph 9 of the outstanding Office Action. In response thereto, Applicants submit the enclosed Declaration.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Langlands in view of Bayer, U.S. Patent No. 4,299,639. Bayer is directed to forming laminates. At column 13, line 22, *et seq*, it is stated, “It is preferred to fill the space 6 with a metered quantity of plastic material 7 which is calculated in advance by taking into consideration the fact that the distancing element 30 will be withdrawn prior to admission of plastic material 7.”

A literal combination of the two references' descriptions (Langlands and Bayer) does not describe Applicants' process claims, which require producing impact-resistant insulated glass units from insulated glass units, and/or retrofitting units with conversion to impact resistant. Moreover, for factual reasons, set forth below, Applicants are of the view that none of the secondary references, alone or in combination, makes up for the deficiencies of Langlands.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims over Langlands in view of Bayha, U.S. Patent No. 5,318,853. Bayha relates to adhesive polyester prepolymer for glass product production. As stated in the ABSTRACT, "The resin developed specifically for this application is an unsaturated polyester designed to be highly flexible, tough , low exotherm and compatible with t-butyl styrene."

If the combination of Langlands and Bayha were proper, the combination of the description would not lead to the steps of independent claims 25 and 37. The descriptions of these references do not lead to altering an insulated glass unit to render it impact resistant as in Claim 25 or to retrofitting as in Claims 37 *et seq.*

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims over Langlands in view of Wismer or Delmonte (U.S. Patent No. 3,703,425). Delmonte relates to laminated sheets. Please see column 1, lines 59, *et seq.*, "the polyurethane compositions are selected to provide a tough interlayer of superior transparency, and having maximum adhesion to the surfaces of the outer sheets, providing in the laminate high tensile strength and resistance to shock fracturing." Also, please see the description of the figures at column 2, lines 32, *et seq.*

“FIG. 1 is a perspective view ... in which the interlayer of polyurethane may be formed and cured to give the laminated structure.

FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic arrangement of apparatus for producing laminated structures by a vacuum process;

FIG. 3 is a perspective ... view of a multiple mainate sheet ... and

FIG. 4 is a perspective fragmentary view ... showing a two sheet laminated structure including the transparent polyurethane interlayer.”

Wisner, at column 1, line 35, *et seq*, states as the background information:

A common term for such laminates ... is ‘safety glass.’ Safety glass is a glass sandwich composed of an interlayer material bonding together two or more plates or sheets of glass with such adhesion...that the breaking of the glass results in a minimum dispersion of fragments of broke glass. (Emphasis added.)

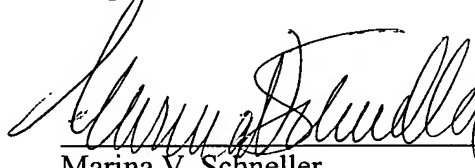
Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims over Langlands in view of Park *et al* and/or Bayha.

U.S. Patent No. 3,334,008 to Park *et al.* is directed to a glass laminate ... “this invention relates to laminates of two solid outer layers wherein at least one of the outer layers is a layer of glass, and a resinous interlayer comprising the novel adhesive composition described above.” (Col. 1, lines 15-20.) The reference states that it deals with the problem, “The adhesion of glass plates to various substrates has long been a problem. This is particularly so when it is desired to adhere a glass plate to another transparent plate, such as glass.” (Column 1, lines 20-25.) The improvement, of Park *et al*, is , “the silane additive include 3-glycidoxy propyltrimethoxysilane, 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate, and 3, 4-epoxycyclohexylethyltrimethoxysilane.” (Column 1, lines 65, *et seq*.)

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims over Langlands in view of Triebel (U.S. Patent No. 4,125,669). Triebel relates to bullet proof laminated safety glass and process for production [Title]. The object of the invention is “to provide bulletproof laminated safety glass which is formed of (1) a silicate glass pane of at least 6mm thickness or an acrylic glass pane ... and (2) a polycarbonate pane of at least 1.5mm thickness.” (Column 1, lines 35, *et seq.*) The adhesive “is provided for bonding the two panes together ... is produced in situ by hardening a binder composition....” (Column 1, lines 41, *et seq.*)

Reconsideration and an early Notice of Allowance are respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Marina V. Schneller

Reg. No. 26,032

Venable, LLP

P.O. Box 34385

Washington, DC 20043-9998

Telephone: (202) 344-4000

Facsimile: (202) 344-8300

Date: April 26, 2006